

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Contest in this State.

A Review of the Chances and the Candidates—Congressional Elections in the Past, and the Prospects Next Fall.

For the first time since 1861 there will be no general officers to elect in Pennsylvania next fall. Had the Republicans of the Legislature been wise, they would have passed the bill providing for the election of an additional Supreme Judge, and thus given the next election the importance of a State contest; but jobs were too important, and needed too much care and time, to consider any question of public or general interest. The coming election campaign in this State will therefore be purely a local struggle, and a light vote may be anticipated with certainty. It is true that the election of Congressmen is of more importance politically than the election of any State officers excepting Governor; but the mass of the people will not be likely to appreciate the election as one of great moment. There are no national issues unsettled which the people care especially about. On the contrary, the Republicans who are not professional politicians consider that all the great questions are settled. National issues will not, therefore, call out party effort and strength as they did in the great conflicts of the past ten years, and personal considerations will be likely to enter largely into the local canvasses, and personal strength or personal weakness of candidates will doubtless determine the political complexion of several of our Congressional districts. The Republican Congressmen have had to pass the ordeal of dispensing the patronage of a new administration; and with the great and steadily growing tendency of men to seek official honors, the disappointments are profound and widespread, and in very many instances inefficient politicians enjoy the favors of the party. The question of our revenue laws will be measurably potential in preventing unity of Republican action in some portions of the State, unless Congress shall meet the public wants by wise enactments. Our taxes are now oppressive on many branches of our industry, and the people feel very justly that they are entitled to relief. While the national credit was trembling, or at all in doubt, the loyal people were prepared to make any necessary sacrifices to save it; but now that it is established beyond the possibility of peril, they will not sustain any measure of taxation beyond what is absolutely necessary, under an economical and faithful administration, to meet the actual requirements of the Government, and enable it to sustain the confidence of the world in our securities.

The Pennsylvania Delegation. The present Pennsylvania delegation consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The returns made in the Third, Fifth, and Twenty-first districts gave Messrs. Moffatt, Reading, and Foster, Democrats, majorities, but their seats were successfully contested by Messrs. Myers, Taylor, and Covode, Republicans, thus reducing the Democratic strength to one-fourth the delegation.

- The following are the names of the present Pennsylvania members of the House, with their political complexion, the districts which they represent, and the place of their residence:
1-Samuel J. Randall, Dem., Philadelphia.
2-Charles O. Smith, Rep., Lancaster.
3-Leonard Myers, Rep., "
4-William D. Kelley, Rep., "
5-Caleb N. Taylor, Rep., "
6-John B. Stiles, Rep., Allentown.
7-Washington Townsend, Rep., West Chester.
8-J. Lawrence Getz, Dem., Reading.
9-Oliver J. Dickey, Rep., Lancaster.
10-Henry L. Calk, Rep., Tanamunga.
11-Daniel M. Van Auken, Dem., Milford.
12-George W. Woodward, Dem., Wilkesbarre.
13-Ulysses Mercur, Rep., Towanda.
14-John B. Packer, Rep., Sunbury.
15-Richard J. Haldeman, Dem., Harrisburg.
16-John Cassa, Rep., Bedford.
17-Daniel J. Morrell, Rep., Johnstown.
18-William H. Armstrong, Rep., Williamsport.
19-Glenn W. Scofield, Rep., "
20-Calvin W. Gillilan, Rep., Franklin.
21-John Covode, Rep., Lockport.
22-James S. Negley, Rep., "
23-Darwin Phelps, Dem., Kittanning.
24-Joseph B. Donley, Rep., Waynesburg.

Complexion of the Different Districts. As an index of the political complexion of the different districts of the State, we present the following table, which gives the vote in each district for Congressmen in 1868, the majority for Congressmen in 1868, and the vote for Governor at the election of last year.

Table with 3 columns: District, 1868, 1869. Rows 1-24 showing vote counts for various districts.

We have been unable to separate the vote of 1870 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts. If in each of the three districts marked with an asterisk, there was a contest, the vote as given in the third and fifth being that by which the Democratic candidates were admitted to their seats for a time, until they were ousted by the Republican opponents. In the Twenty-first district two sets of returns were presented, and the Governor refused to issue a certificate to either Covode or Foster. It seems to be conceded that, if there is to be an independent Republican candidate, it will be General William B. Thomas, formerly Collector of the Port, who, it is hoped by the decided enemies of Judge Kelley, will be able to concentrate against the latter the opposition of all shades, and walk over the course triumphantly, supported alike by disheartened Democratic and discontented Republicans.

The First District. The First district has been represented by Hon. Samuel J. Randall (Dem.) since 1863. In 1868 his majority was 6357, and last year Packer's majority in the district was 4952. If the entire colored vote of the wards of this city comprising the district—the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh—should be cast for the Republican candidate, this majority would not be cut down by more than 1500, and it may therefore be regarded as almost hopelessly Democratic. Mr. Randall will doubtless secure the Democratic nomination again, as there seems to be no systematic opposition to him, and he will doubtless be re-elected. But, as has always been the custom, there will be a Republican nominee put forward. Benjamin L. Berry, Esq., who tried the experiment in 1868, was satisfied with his experience, and is not an aspirant for the empty honor of the nomination. Colonel James Givin, the present

Recorder, however, aspires to the dignity of defeat, and even entertains some hope of being successful, in case he should be nominated, basing his hope on his standing with the colored element of the population. He is a resident of the Second district, but that is immaterial, as the only constitutional requirement is a residence within the State, and it is becoming a frequent occurrence in some other States, if not in Pennsylvania, for candidates for Congressional honors to reside outside of their districts.

The Second District. The Second district, consisting of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth wards of the city, has been represented since 1863 by Hon. Charles O'Neill (Rep.). In 1868 his majority over the veteran Colonel Thomas B. Florence was 2630, and last year Geary had a majority in the district of 3032. The colored vote of this district will amount to about 1500, and it will be cast without much danger of Democratic interference in favor of the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

Mr. O'Neill has now been in Congress for so many years that he begins to feel quite at home, and is reluctant to remain at home after the close of his present term. He therefore aspires to a renomination, and the indications at present are that he will secure it. Nevertheless there has been, and still is, a most determined opposition to his nomination, but this opposition is so split up that it promises to effect nothing. John Price Wetherill, Esq., well known to the business community, is the most prominent among the opposition candidates, and the meetings which have been held in his favor have been both large and enthusiastic. Mr. Wetherill is, perhaps, as well known to the people of the city at large as any other gentleman who has not held a prominent public office.

Another candidate is Cornelius Walborn, Esq., who has held seats in the Common Council and State Legislature, and held the position of Postmaster during President Lincoln's administration, but who became very perceptibly tainted with Johnsonism subsequently. He has, of course, long since repented of this indiscretion. Still another prominent and zealous aspirant for the nomination is Captain John V. Creeley, of the Seventh ward. He is a lawyer by profession, and at present represents his ward in the lower branch of the City Councils. Captain Creeley made a good record during the war, and still keeps up his military spirit by marching at the head of the Keystone Battery on field days.

John E. Adickes, Esq., the present Health Officer, and Hon. James H. Campbell, formerly a member of Congress from the Schuylkill and Lebanon Districts, and subsequently Minister to Sweden, have also been regarded as candidates for the nomination.

The Third District. The Third district—made up of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of the city—has been represented by the Hon. Leonard Myers (Rep.) since 1863, with the exception of the brief period during which Dr. John Moffatt sat in the seat at the opening of the present Congress. The return judges in 1868 gave Dr. Moffatt a majority of 127 votes, but Mr. Myers soon and easily persuaded the House that the return judges had not arrived at the true wishes of the legal voters of the district. In 1869 Mr. Myers had a majority of 1004 over the late Charles Buckwalter, Esq., and last year Geary's majority in the district was 1389. To this should be now added the colored vote, which will, however, not exceed 300, and it will be seen that the Republican candidate is pretty sure to be elected.

Mr. Myers is a candidate for the renomination, and there appears to be but little doubt that he will be successful. There is considerable opposition, however, and among his rivals is the notorious Alexander Adaire, who, having succeeded in disgracing his constituents in the State Legislature to the full extent of their capacity for enduring disgrace, seeks now to transfer himself to a wider sphere and a larger constituency. Happily, he has not the remotest chance of success. Among the other aspirants for the nomination are Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., the present Chief Commissioner of Highways, and E. Harper-Jeffries, Esq., a prominent and prosperous merchant. Mr. Myers' certainty of receiving the nomination, however, renders it useless to discuss their claims or chances.

The Fourth District. The Fourth district—consisting of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards of the city—has been represented since 1861 by the Hon. William D. Kelley (Republican), who has during the greater portion of that time figured prominently on the floor of the House. In 1866 Judge Kelley had a majority of 2425; in 1868, a majority of 1859; and last year Geary's majority in the district was 3664. The result of the election next fall may therefore be regarded as a certainty, which the colored vote, reaching about 800, will, small as it is, serve to clinch.

Judge Kelley is, of course, again a candidate, and is sure of receiving the endorsement of the Republican Convention, although there is a sort of triangular fight going on against him. Hiram Miller, Esq., who has figured prominently in our local politics as a member of Councils and of the Gas Trust, with which he is still connected, has been making an earnest struggle for the nomination, but the more work his friends do the less they seem to accomplish. J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., who has of late years been brought forward so prominently before the public as an attorney in contested election cases, has been fighting both Kelley and Miller, and making but little headway against either. Then, again, there is talk of an Independent Republican candidate entering the field, in case Judge Kelley secures another nomination. Alexander Henry, Esq., formerly Mayor of the city, but of late years not a participant in political strife, has been talked of in this connection, but it seems to be conceded that, if there is to be an independent Republican candidate, it will be General William B. Thomas, formerly Collector of the Port, who, it is hoped by the decided enemies of Judge Kelley, will be able to concentrate against the latter the opposition of all shades, and walk over the course triumphantly, supported alike by disheartened Democratic and discontented Republicans.

The Fifth District. The Fifth district—embracing the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city, and the entire county of Bucks—has been represented since 1867 by Colonel Caleb N. Taylor (Rep.), who was recently awarded the seat which Dr. John Reading usurped for a few months through a fraudulent majority of only 41 votes. In 1860 Colonel Taylor had a majority of 459, and in 1869 the majority for Geary was 511. The district is therefore to be regarded as a very close one, which the colored vote, about 600 in numbers, will not be sufficient to make certain, and the result next October will depend in a great measure upon the character

of the man who secures the Republican nomination, as it is more than likely that the Democracy will give Dr. Reading another chance to try his fortunes.

There are several aspirants for the Republican nomination, among whom the present incumbent does not appear to figure. Most prominent, perhaps, and certainly the strongest before the people if once regularly nominated, is the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, who has held in succession the positions of City Solicitor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Attorney-General of the State, and in all these positions, as well as in his large private practice, has proved himself to be one of the most brilliant, industrious, and successful men at the Philadelphia bar. Among the other candidates are General Joshua T. Owen, recently Recorder of Deeds; Alfred C. Harmer, who has also held the same position; William Rotch Water, Esq., a prominent lawyer; and William J. Newell, Esq., of the Nineteenth Ward. Colonel Barton H. Jenks, of Bridesburg, the well-known and enterprising manufacturer, has also been named in connection with the nomination, but he can scarcely be regarded as a willing or anxious candidate. Altogether, the struggle in this district is so very much mixed up that it is impossible at this time to venture any predictions with safety. But one thing is certain, and that is the defeat of the Republican candidate if his name should prove to be Alfred C. Harmer. If either Attorney-General Brewster or Colonel Jenks should be nominated, the chances would be on the other side.

The Sixth District. The Sixth district is hopelessly Democratic, having given Hon. John D. Stiles (Democrat) 2679 majority. It is composed of Lehigh and Montgomery. Both counties have at times been eccentric in their elections, but Lehigh has settled down to her Democratic idols, and the colored vote is very small. Montgomery may be close if the Republican vote is polled, but the district may be set down as certainly Democratic. Mr. Stiles is serving his third term, but not consecutively. Hon. B. Markley Boyer having been elected in 1864 and 1865. We presume that Mr. Stiles will be re-elected.

The Seventh District. In the Seventh district there are signs of a lively contest for the Republican nomination. Hon. Washington Townsend (Republican) was nominated over Messrs. McVeigh, Evans, and Hutchinson, and elected over R. C. Monaghan by 3290 majority. Until within a few days of the convention Mr. McVeigh was supposed to be the coming man in 1868, but General Cameron's removal, by a bargain with President Johnson, of a popular revenue officer, inflamed the county so intensely that McVeigh was made to answer for the sins of his father-in-law, and was overwhelmingly defeated. He is not a candidate now, but Dr. Robinson, of Oxford, is contesting the nomination. We look for Mr. Townsend's renomination. The district is composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

The Eighth District. The Eighth district is composed of Berks, the Democratic Gibraltar, and is represented by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz (Democrat). He was elected to his third term in 1868 by 6266 over Mr. Eckert. He is opposed by a portion of his party, but his re-election is more than probable.

The Ninth District. The Ninth district is the near neighbor of Berks, and the Republican Gibraltar of the State. We of course mean the county of Lancaster. Hon. O. J. Dickey (Republican), was nominated to succeed Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, after a fierce struggle, and elected over Hiram B. Swan by 6319 majority. He has now Mr. Wickersham as a competitor for the nomination. Mr. Wickersham is a strong man in the Old Guard, and there is much dissatisfaction with some of the local appointments, but Mr. Dickey is energetic and sagacious, has the advantage of precedent in favor of re-elections, and will most probably be his own successor. The county is full of all sorts of rings—political rings, legislative rings, whiskey rings, etc.—if the local parties are to be believed, and there is considerable demoralization likely to be developed in the Republican ranks, but not enough to harm any of the Republican candidates.

The Tenth District. In the Tenth district Hon. Harry L. Calk (Rep.), formerly a Democrat, has made two most gallant contests, winning both times by a clever majority. He was last elected over James J. Conroy, by 225. This district is composed of Schuylkill and Lebanon. It is naturally Democratic on a full party vote, but the "Molly Maguires" of Schuylkill do not always harmonize well, and their strength is wasted. We have heard that General Calk will not be a candidate this fall, and success in the district will depend much on the relative strength of the two candidates. Hon. Linn Bartholomew is named, and would be a good nomination, but if General Calk declines the candidate will doubtless be conceded to Lebanon. If so, Colonel Worth, of the Courier, should be the candidate, and would be reasonably certain to carry the district.

The Eleventh District. The Eleventh district embraces the famous Tenth Legion. Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken (Dem.), of Pike, was chosen by 7905 over John Torrey. He has been twice elected, and will likely be compelled to retire in favor of one of the ambitious sons of Monroe, Carbon, or Wayne—Northampton having had his predecessor. The fifteenth amendment will add but little to the Republican strength in the district, as it has not been considered a particularly healthy climate for the able citizens.

The Twelfth District. The Twelfth district—Susquehanna and Luzerne—gave Geary a small majority last fall, but the Labor Union swung off against Packer, and the district must be counted as Democratic. Hon. George W. Woodward (Dem.) was elected over Theodore Strong by 1789 majority, and he will doubtless be re-elected.

The Thirteenth District. The Thirteenth district is large, unwieldy, and incongruous, made up of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming. Hon. Ulysses Mercur (Rep.) was elected over Victor E. Piottet by 311. Judge Mercur has been thrice elected, and will be renominated. His own county of Bradford is somewhat distracted by Republican feuds, which may endanger the district; but if Judge Mercur cannot carry it, no one can save it. We are hopeful of his election for the fourth term.

The Fourteenth District. The Fourteenth district is composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union. Hon. John B. Packer (Rep.) was elected over General Joseph F. Kulpe by 2936. He is deservedly popular, and will of course be renominated and re-elected, as he is serving out his first term. He is a son-in-law of William Cameron, brother of the Senator, of Democratic antecedents, and a lawyer of considerable ability.

The Fifteenth District. In the Fifteenth district the Democratic ma-

jority is overwhelming. Hon. Richard J. Haldeman (Dem.) was elected over Samuel Small by 3299 majority. His renomination is being very bitterly contested by John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle Volunteer, and it looks as if Haldeman must be beaten, although he is in his first term. Should he procure a nomination, it is said that Hon. Jere S. Black, now of York, will run against him as an independent or irregular candidate. The feud against Haldeman in his own county of Cumberland arises from bold allegations of venality and fraud in procuring his nomination in 1868 over Mr. Grossbrenner, and his party has since adopted the Crawford county system to prevent him from debauching delegates. He is a scholarly, brilliant young man of ease and fortune, and has recently married Senator Cameron's daughter.

The Sixteenth District. The Sixteenth district is naturally close. It is composed of the border counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset. Hon. John Cassa (Rep.) was elected over Judge Kimmel by 144 majority, but the party had some two hundred more in the district. Mr. Cassa's majority was reduced by a local defection in Franklin, growing out of the contest for nomination. The colored vote should swell the Republican vote fully 600, and make Cassa's election certain if the party sustains him cordially. He is of Democratic antecedents, a most energetic and able politician, and he will win if it is on the card. This is one of the debatable districts in the next contest.

The Seventeenth District. In the Seventeenth district—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin—Hon. Daniel J. Morrell (Rep.) was elected over John P. Linton by 1004. He has served two terms and will be renominated, although a portion of his recent County Convention withdrew and presented Mr. Calvin as their candidate. Huntingdon county is also badly demoralized by local feuds, and unless the army of the party is greatly improved, Mr. Morrell's success will be more than doubtful. He is a valuable man in the House and should be re-elected.

The Eighteenth District. In the Eighteenth district—Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga—Hon. William H. Armstrong (Rep.) was elected over L. A. Mackey by 2083 majority. We believe that he will have no competitor for a renomination, and his re-election is beyond doubt. He is in his first term, but was beaten by Judge Hall, irregular Republican, in the same district in 1862.

The Nineteenth District. In the Nineteenth, known as the Wildcat district, composed of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, and Warren, Hon. Glenn W. Scofield (Rep.) was elected over R. Brown, by 2548 majority. Judge Scofield is of Democratic antecedents, but has been a faithful Republican since 1856. He is now serving his fourth term, and will be renominated and re-elected without a serious contest. He is confessedly one of the ablest men now in the House, and should be retained there as long as he will serve.

The Twentieth District. In the Twentieth district—Clarion, Clearfield, Mercer, and Venango—Hon. C. W. Gillilan (Rep.) was elected over R. M. De France by 1812 majority, and he will doubtless be re-elected next fall. He is one of the youngest members of our delegation, and is serving with credit to himself and to his district.

The Twenty-first District. In the Twenty-first district—Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana—Hon. John Covode has declined, and the nomination will be between Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, and Mr. Minor, of Fayette. In 1868, as stated above, there were two different returns of the result. The district is close, and is likely to be Democratic on a light vote. It will be vigorously contested, as General Foster will run again, and the result will be doubtful. Mr. Covode will retire after running fourteen years.

The Twenty-second District. In the Twenty-second district, part of Allegheny, General James S. Negley (Republican), was elected over Andrew Buttr by 4470. He has a competitor for the nomination now in the person of Hon. John P. Penny, who is strong in the party. General Negley has had but one term, and we should think his renomination highly probable. If nominated he will be re-elected by a decided majority.

The Twenty-third District. In the Twenty-third district Hon. Darwin Phelps (Rep.) was elected by 5049 majority over L. Z. Mitchell. It embraces part of Allegheny and all of Armstrong and Butler. Hon. James L. Graham, present State Senator, is contesting the nomination with Mr. Phelps, and will carry Allegheny. Mr. Phelps has had but one term, and will likely be returned. He is an able but very quiet and unpretending gentleman, and a faithful Republican.

The Twenty-fourth District. In the Twenty-fourth district—Beaver, Greene, Washington, and Lawrence—Hon. James B. Donley (Rep.) was elected over David Crawford by 1123. He has been renominated by his own county of Greene, but a portion of the party have publicly protested against him, and the Republicans of Beaver and Lawrence do not seem to be well harmonized. The district is therefore doubtful. It is possible that Hon. George V. Lawrence may be taken as a compromise candidate, and if so, he would be likely to carry the district.

The General Prospects. The present delegation consists of eighteen Republicans and six Democrats. It is scarcely probable that these proportions will be retained in the next Congress, even with the aid of the 10,000 colored votes, but thirteen districts—the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, and Eleventh—are but six in number. This leaves five districts—the Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first—as debatable ground, and the Republicans have a fair chance of carrying all of them, although, if without transferring the contest to the House of Representatives itself in some cases.

CITY ITEMS. NEW SPRING SETTLER. MEN'S CLOTHING. A full assortment of the latest style, fit, and general complements by way of stock made garments in Philadelphia, and the best quality, prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere. HALF-WAY BETWEEN BENNETT & CO. FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. No. 518 MARKET STREET. ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL. BUTTER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN can be had at retail at the very low prices of GOODYEAR'S manufacture, Old No. 23 Chestnut street, lower side.

"THROUGH THICK AND THIN."—There was once a poor fellow who had a pretty good experience. Things always went wrong with him somehow or other. He said that he had always pushed his way through the world, through thick and thin, but especially thin. Thick clothes are now a little out of season, and such ones are all the rage. The thin clothes which are made so strongly, so beautifully, so tastefully, by ROCKHILL & WILSON, and offered so cheaply, are considered exactly the thing for these June days.

Come to the Great Brown Hall and learn how to be cool. ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 228 and 226 CHESTNUT STREET.

WE call the attention of Capitalists and Merchants to the card in our issue to-day of the Andes Insurance Company, now being organized in Cincinnati under the management of J. B. Bennett, Esq., late manager of the Western Branch of the Andes Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, having been connected with that company for the last twenty years, during which time he paid all his losses, and expended nearly three and three-quarter millions to the profits of the company. His net remittances to Hartford have for a long time averaged one thousand dollars per day.

GET YOUR WARDROBE IN ORDER For the Sea Shore. CHARLES STOKES offers great attractions in WHITE MELTONS—WHITE FLANNELS, and an endless variety of all mixtures of BANNOCKBURNS, No. 224 Chestnut street.

MOTHERS, during your child's second summer, you will find Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering with either of the above complaints, it will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CARBIDY, the Jeweller at No. 88, Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewels and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WAGON AND COACH WHEELS.—Those who would be perfectly suited as to quality, durability, price, etc., in the matter of wagons, carts, drays, timber wheels, etc., should go to the United States National Coach Works of Mr. Thomas Simons (successor to Henry Simons), No. 518 Market street. All work there is done at the shortest notice, and is fully warranted.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 208 Chestnut street, south Philadelphia.

THE LADIES ARE IN RAPTURES at the introduction of PRALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. This great discovery enables them to shake their ringlets at the frosting hand of time in defiance. Free from any sediment, it rapidly darkens the grayest heads. Sold by all druggists and fancy good dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly installments. O. E. DAVIS, No. 310 Chestnut street.

NEW STYLE FURNITURE.—The German Chromes made by A. K. P. Track No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE at The Great American, No. 1302 and 1304 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. CHANGE IN THE TIME TABLE OF THE NEW YORK TRAINS.

Through Trains for New York now leave WALNUT STREET WHARF

At 6:30 and 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M.

Before taking any of the above trains, it would be well to call at OAK HALL and insure a good reception in New York or anywhere else by clothing yourself in a

SPRING SUIT FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED. ALEX.—STOCKTON'S COMPANY, 1st instant, by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., GEORGE W. ALLEN and ANNA M. STOCKTON, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, both of this city.

BURMAN.—McBURNIE, by Rev. D. C. Millett, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, OTIS G. BURMAN, of New York, to Miss LAURA L., daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. McBurnie, of Philadelphia.

WHITEHEAD.—CADE, on the 1st instant, at the First Presbyterian Church, N. L., by Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., RICHARD H. WHITEHEAD, of Trenton, to Miss MARIETTA CADE, of this city.

DIED. CLEVELAND.—On the 1st instant, LILLIE, daughter of the late Charles Dexter Cleveland and of Alison N. Cleveland, aged 29 years and 13 days. Her funeral will take place on Saturday, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at her mother's residence, No. 292 Delancey Place. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LONGE.—On the 30th instant, WILLIAM H. LONGE, aged 26 years. The relatives and friends of the family, also the Globe Street Fire Insurance Company, (Party Lodge, No. 322, E. O. of F., Equinox Tribe, No. 18, I. O. of F. M., and the Unknown Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 725 Market Street, Philadelphia, on June 5, at 9 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCORMICK.—On the 1st instant, MARY T. MCCORMICK, in the 24th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 2344 Vine street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REPLICE.—On 2d instant, Thursday morning, THOMAS L., son of S. P. and the late J. M. Replie, aged 20 years. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ROBERTS.—On the 30th ultimo, JOHN S. ROBERTS, in the 7th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Castor road, Twenty-third ward, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WOOLSTON.—On Monday, May 30, ANN READ, wife of Dr. Samuel Woolston. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Vincentown, N. J., on Friday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FIFTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Brule Sioux Indians

Presented to the President.

The Income Tax Discussion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax Discussion. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The debate on the income tax is still in progress and excites much interest. It looks as if the House will finally agree to exempt \$2000, and tax all incomes above that at 3 per cent.

Improvement of Western Rivers. The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the bill to improve the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and connect them with the Mississippi by a canal.

The Franking Privilege. The Senate again postponed the bill to abolish the franking privilege for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill.

The Reception of the Brule Sioux Indians by the President. Despatch to the Associated Press. Commissioner Parker and Captain Pool, in charge of the Brule Sioux delegation here, accompanied Spotted Tail and his three companions to the White House, where they met the President and Secretary Belmont in the Executive office, and through Interpreter Guen, a friendly talk of nearly an hour's duration was engaged in. Secretary Belmont was present when the Indians arrived, but did not remain long.

The Attorney-General was also at the White House during a part of the ceremony, but the presence of these two gentlemen was not connected with the Indian council that was held by the President, Secretary Belmont, and Commissioner Parker. Secretary Belmont was in the Executive office, and greeted the salutation with a shake of the hand, the Indians exclaiming "How!" when they were introduced.

They were invited to express their views freely to the President and to the Secretary of War, whose official standing as Secretary of War, in response to Spotted Tail and others of the delegation asserted substantially their desire to be at continual peace with the white people and their anxiety for a full settlement of their business with the Government, asserting that they are poor and have need of stock, cattle, etc. They were assured by the President that he was anxious to do all in his power for the whites, and the Government is anxious that Spotted Tail, whose influence is great among his people, should use it to bring about lasting friendship between the Indians and the white people.

The speeches were made in short sentences and explained by the interpreter. The Indians seemed very well satisfied with what was said to them. Rev. Cloud was not present. He is still engaged in the enjoyments of resting after weary travel. After leaving the Executive Mansion the Indians were taken to the Treasury Department, where they were conducted through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the office of printing the national currency exhibited and explained to them. They are being treated with marked consideration, and evidently appreciate highly the attentions shown them.

CONGRESS. House. Continued from the Fourth Edition. Mr. Myers advocated the abolition of the tax, saying that the public sentiment in Philadelphia was unanimous in its favor. He said that he had introduced the resolution of the rate and the increase of the exemption. In reply to the question of the income tax, he said that his cry did not reach the country, he said that the farmers did not pay an income tax, but that by living in large cities the city of Philadelphia pay more than several states put together.

Franklin, he said that the allowance for house rent to \$300, and argued that that would be in proportion to the money required to pay the tax. He also modified the rate of the income tax, he was opposed to its total abolition, and he believed that that was the sentiment of the people of Philadelphia, which city he represented.

Mr. Wood said that in his judgment the people demanded a reduction of taxation, and it was his duty to determine whether the income tax was not one of those which should be abolished. He believed that it is, for it was unjust, unequal, and imposed a burden on honest industry requiring taxation to be collected in proportion to population.

The State of New York now paid thirty per cent. of the income tax, while its population was only one-twelfth of the entire population of the country. He said that the tax payer in the United States was A. T. Stewart. He had paid \$1,000,000 of income tax in a year into the Treasury; it was not his, but of the people. He said that the people who purchased goods from him. He was but the agent of the people, and he had to pay the tax on the goods of his goods.

Mr. Allison argued that according to the argument of Mr. Wood the people of the Western States, while not paying so much income tax directly as the people of the Eastern States, they were paying it indirectly, just as Mr. Stewart's customers paid his income tax in the additional price for his wares. He was willing to extend the exemption to \$200, and he proposed that the national tax requiring taxation to be collected in proportion to population.

Mr. Sargent remarked that there was not one chance in twenty that the tariff bill would pass Congress this session, and it was very doubtful, being a measure that had made a reduction. He believed, therefore, that the tariff bill was the only opportunity which matters would have to redeem their pledge to reduce taxation.

He would therefore favor the abolition of the income tax if it could not be abolished in the way of its reduction. He believed that if the tax were honestly collected, it would be a good thing for the country.

Mr. Potter argued that the argument yesterday of his colleague (Mr. Davis), that the House was stopped by continuing the income tax, was a mistake. He said that this tax, or any tax so odious, so oppressive, so demoralizing, could be collected, but he would not be a part of it. He said that he would not be a part of it, and he would not be a part of it.

Mr. Davis concluded his argument yesterday against the income tax. He spoke for its injustice and inequality. It allowed exemptions to accumulated wealth. It exempted accumulated wealth from taxation. The tax fell in a great degree on labor, struggling for its position. The exemption of accumulated wealth in one case imposed in the other case nothing but a burden.

Mr. Black asked Mr. Davis to explain what he meant by exemption of accumulated